

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

Q	Alluvial, fluvial, lower marine, and estuarine terrace deposits and sediments deposited along shorelines of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. In the middle and the northern peninsula and the panhandle of Florida, the Pleistocene alluvium occur as a series of terraces, which extend up the main axis valleys as basal terraces and occur parallel to the coast as marine terraces. Sediments associated with terraces are similar in color and composition to the Charlotte Formation; the marine clays are unconsolidated, red-pinked, sandy, and silty.
HOLCENE AND PLEISTOCENE	
PLEISTOCENE	
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Pta	Avonlea Formation. A coarse-grained, calcareous sand and clay in east Florida.
PPIC	Cantrill Formation. Alluvial cross-bedded sand, gravel, and clay that top hills and underlie the plateau of western Florida.
Mm	Miccosukee Formation. Yellowish-brown, cross-bedded, thickly laminated, silty, clayey sand and silt deposited in deltaic sediments.
Mc	"Cuba" Formation. (Vernon and Purk, 1965). Phosphatic clay and argillaceous and sandy limestone.
Mb	Jackson Bluff Formation. Argillaceous, carbonaceous sand and sandy silt.
Md	Red Bay Formation. (Vernon and Purk, 1965). Gray, sandy and clayey silt and sand.
Myr	Yellow River Formation. (Vernon and Purk, 1965). Dark gray to black micaceous sands that have abundant shells.
Ma	Alachua Formation. (Vernon and Purk, 1965). Interbedded irregular deposits of clay sand, and sandy clay of diverse characteristics.
Mfp	Fort Pierce Formation. (Vernon and Purk, 1965). Gray and white, variegated, cross-bedded, thinly laminated sand.
Mh	Hawarden Formation. Phosphatic marine sands, clay, marl, and sandy limestone.
Mar	Shoal River Formation. (Vernon and Purk, 1965). Mottled, micaceous, slightly clayey and silty sand.
Maw	Archie Formation. Sandstone to argillaceous limestone near to the shore area. Further west, it is composed of a sandy limestone and a high-colored coarse sand with lenses of clay.
Msm	St. Marks Formation. Sandy, chalky limestone.
Mt	Tarpon Formation. Shallow marine to paralic deposits of very argillaceous and silty, sandy, chalky limestone, interbedded with calcareous silt and argillaceous shales. All are poorly fossiliferous.
Oic	"Dixie" Chalk. (Vernon and Purk, 1965). Highly fossiliferous shallow marine sediments consisting essentially of large foraminifers and mollusks. These beds underlie the Suwannee Limestone in the panhandle.
Os	Suwannee Limestone. Granular, non-bedded, soft, shallow marine, highly fossiliferous limestone that has portions highly silicified.
Ob	"Brewer" Formation. (Vernon and Purk, 1965). Disconformity limestone, interbedded with calcareous clay and argillaceous limestone that contain a fauna found in the high Suwannee Formation. Occurs in the northern Suwannee in limited areas of Jackson County.
Om	Morrison Limestone. Shallow marine, granular, massive, highly fossiliferous limestone.
Eow	Upper unit (Cypress River Formation). Shallow marine limestone composed of large foraminifers and mollusks.
Eom	Middle unit (Williston Formation). Shallow marine, fragmental limestone that has marl in the base of channels and ridges.
Eol	Lower unit (High Formation). Cross-bedded shallow marine, fragmental, and micaceous limestone and thick crystalline dolomite.
Eap	Avon Park Limestone. Chalky, highly fossiliferous, marine limestone and crystalline dolomite. Exposed only in panhandle Florida.

EXPLANATION

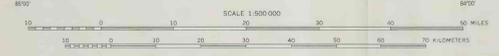
RADIOACTIVITY CONTOURS—Showing net intensity in counts per second after removal of cosmic component and adjustment for detector live duration from sampling altitude. Method used to indicate closed areas of lower radioactivity. Numbers indicate anomalous anomalies discussed in text. Contour interval 25 counts per second.

LOCATION OF MEASURED MAXIMUM OR MINIMUM INTENSITY WITHIN CLOSED AREA OF CLOSED LOW.

FLIGHT PATH—Showing location and spacing of data.

LOCATION WITH NUMBER WHERE A SEDIMENT SAMPLE AND GAMMA RADIATION MEASUREMENT WERE OBTAINED.

LOCATION WITH NUMBER WHERE A GAMMA RADIATION MEASUREMENT ONLY WAS OBTAINED.



TOTAL-COUNT GAMMA-RAY AERORADIOMETRIC AND GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC MAP OF CENTRAL PENINSULAR AND PANHANDLE FLORIDA

Based on U.S. Geological Survey Professional Papers 1460A, 1460B, 1460C, 1460D, 1460E, 1460F, 1460G, 1460H, 1460I, 1460J, 1460K, 1460L, 1460M, 1460N, 1460O, 1460P, 1460Q, 1460R, 1460S, 1460T, 1460U, 1460V, 1460W, 1460X, 1460Y, 1460Z, 1461A, 1461B, 1461C, 1461D, 1461E, 1461F, 1461G, 1461H, 1461I, 1461J, 1461K, 1461L, 1461M, 1461N, 1461O, 1461P, 1461Q, 1461R, 1461S, 1461T, 1461U, 1461V, 1461W, 1461X, 1461Y, 1461Z.

Geology modified from Vernon and Purk (1965) and Purk (1968) and Purk (1965).